

HUGHES IS AGAINST MUNITION EMBARGO

He Also Says He Would Not Warn Americans Off Belligerent Ships.

REPLIES TO A HECKLER

Candidate Addresses Large Crowds in Southern Indiana and Receives Ovations.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.—If Charles Evans Hughes becomes President of the United States he will not put an embargo on the export of war munitions to Europe and he will not stop American citizens from traveling on vessels flying the flag of belligerent nations.

He declared himself as definitely as a man could do in making a direct and comprehensive reply to a heckler sent from Louisville by the Democratic National Committee. His answer and the circumstances in which it was made were the striking features of Mr. Hughes' splendid reception in the Democratic stronghold of southern Indiana.

Mr. Hughes was speaking before an outdoor audience of 20,000 persons at Columbus and a crowd made up of people from the country miles around, when he was interrupted loudly but suavely by the gentleman from Louisville.

Record of the Colloquy.

The stenographic record of the question and reply best tells the story:

A Voice: "As a personal admirer may I ask a question?"

Mr. Hughes: "Certainly, go ahead. Let him alone. Let him ask a question."

The Voice: "I am a personal admirer of yours and will let me ask you a question?"

Mr. Hughes: "Go ahead, go ahead, officer, and let him ask a question."

The Voice: "In the event of your election will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe or the passage of a war resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

Mr. Hughes: "I, sir, am in favor of the maintenance of every right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time, when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law. To my mind it is a very thoughtful policy that would surrender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessity of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

The Voice: "Thank you."

Guardian of the Future.

Mr. Hughes: "In all these matters—I dislike very much to strain my voice in any earnestness and I must not do so, but in all these matters we are looking far to the future. We must consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future."

"We may ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance. We should have the desire to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need, in the absence of a merchant marine, such as we should have—we have the need of utilizing the facilities of travel and must protect American citizens' every right with respect to life, property and commerce as to all nations."

"What we want is an America standing for her own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, neither naive but that to which she is entitled; but fearless and courageous. We need an America, four square to the world, commanding her policies; vindicating, as I have said in this time, the principles of international law, and showing herself as to all the champion of the rights of neutrality."

Mr. Hughes delivered four long speeches in southern Indiana, speeches glowing with patriotic ardor, and showing himself in the mind long after the cheers had passed in echoing diminution.

Lives Above Dollars.

"I would not want to be President of a country," he said at Washington, Ind., "that thought more of dollars than of human lives. I would not want to be President of a country that did not have the spirit of '76 and of '61."

If the enthusiasm kindled by these utterances is any straw in the wind there is a lot of the spirit of '76 and of '61 among the hills of southern Indiana. The people were wild with enthusiasm when they heard this good, strong talk. It was also interesting to note that the responsiveness of Hoosier voters to Mr. Hughes' arguments and his denunciation of the Adams law were scarcely less ardent than his presentation of his own brand of Americanism as compared with Mr. Wilson's.

Four speeches before 50,000 persons and four appearances, "just to let them see what he looked like before 10,000 more, with great interest and enthusiasm all along the line, summarize the results of the first day of his return trip to Indiana, a State which displays rather an extraordinary liking for him.

The Evansville reception and meeting to-night merely crowned the day's success. Nothing like it had ever been seen before in this busy city of 30,000. The whole tour was particularly interesting in that it ran through a section of Indiana just north of the Ohio River where the Democratic party usually gets big pluralities and where, with the exception of McKinley and Roosevelt, Republican candidates have never stirred much enthusiasm.

Reception at Evansville.

Mr. Hughes arrived in this city at 7 P. M. and found not only the people of Evansville but of a dozen small neighboring towns jammed in the principal streets. It was the Columbus, Ohio, reception over again on a smaller scale. As Mr. Hughes' motor car, leading a parade, moved slowly along Main street thousands swung their hats and shouted. Occasional cheers for Wilson were heard, but these were drowned instantly in roars of cheering for Hughes.

Mr. Hughes stood most of the time, bowing to the right and left as his car inched along, and it was quite obvious that he was delighted with the welcome. He has been impressed, as has everybody accompanying him, with the seemingly unmitigated increase of friendship and enthusiasm for him everywhere—in New England, up-State New York, Ohio and Indiana.

Speaking at the Stadium here before 12,000 persons Mr. Hughes made a strong presentation of his programme and severely criticised the inefficiency of the Wilson Administration. He recalled that his criticism of the Wilson Cabinet had been met with the rejoinder: "No one can call to mind a Republican Cabinet."

"I know that no one will ever forget

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The present Cabinet," said Mr. Hughes, and there was a roar of laughter. Raymond Robins, the ardent Progressive leader who travelled through Indiana to-day with Mr. Hughes, also spoke at the Stadium and denounced William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. He said of Mr. Redfield's course in investigating the Eastland disaster:

"It was either inesplicable or crooked," and a voice rose out of the crowd: "Both."

His Big Audiences.

Mr. Hughes spoke first to-day at Columbus, Ind., where at 8:30 A. M. he found 20,000 persons waiting for him. He went on to Bedford, in the stone quarry district, and addressed 5,000 in front of the court house. At Washington there were 16,000 and here in Evansville in two meetings to-night 15,000 heard him.

His point of view to-day was that the time for campaign talk is past, that the people are tired of hearing campaign arguments, having made up their minds for the time being. He was eloquent for him merely to show himself. Invariably, however, when he got started he talked at length, saying some pretty positive things. His speech at Washington was an enlargement of his utterances elsewhere. Here he was interrupted by a heckler who asked, "What about the Danbury haters' case?"

Mr. Hughes' reply was as follows: "I want to say that whether as Judge or President I should not have any respect for myself and I would not take any office that anybody wanted to give me, if I took it at the price of failing to perform my constitutional duty of enforcing the laws adopted by the people."

There was great cheering, and then Mr. Hughes continued:

"In that case the questions of facts were not before the Supreme Court. They had been decided in the lower court before a Judge and a jury. The only question before the Supreme Court was whether the trial Judge had erred in his statement of the law to the jury. The court of which I was a member could not find any error made by the trial Judge. That is a statement of fact, and it is a statement of fact."

Again there was great applause, and then Mr. Hughes talked tariff, Adams bill and industrial cooperation. He scored the Administration for seeking to stir up class bitterness.

At Evansville, as at Mitchell, railroad centres, many engineers and firemen and shopmen came to the special train asking for Hughes buttons. One of them said to Mr. Hughes: "We belong to the 90 per cent, who were left out in the cold when they passed the Adams bill."

SEES NO CREDIT TO WILSON.

Max S. Hayes, Labor Leader, Disputed by 8 Hour Day Framer.

Max S. Hayes is one labor man who is not praising President Wilson for forcing the eight hour law through Congress. Hayes is a prominent member of the American Federation of Labor and a national Socialist leader. He said last night that the effect of the law was a matter of doubt and that the President did not deserve whatever credit there was.

"It is disgusting," he said, "to note the laudation that is tossed in the direction of President Wilson for his alleged provision of the threatened railway strike and for securing an eight hour day for the workers—perhaps."

"We object to that kind of hero worship, which about the 400,000 railway workers—and several million other organized toilers—who alternately have pleaded and thundered, fought and fasted for the eight hour day? Don't they deserve some credit for this achievement, if it actually turns out to be a genuine achievement?"

In answer to Mr. Wilson did not emouse the eight hour day until the railway employees had voted to strike and after nearly everybody else in the country except big business had expressed sympathy for the movement."

REPUBLICAN DRIVE TO BREAK RECORDS

Colonel's Cooper Union Speech Friday and Hughes' Talks Saturday Promise Much.

The Cooper Union meeting to be addressed by Col. Roosevelt on Friday evening and Mr. Hughes on Saturday evening held fair to be two of the greatest political meetings ever held in this city.

Col. Roosevelt will leave this afternoon for Ohio and will return Friday. He has finished his Cooper Union speech, in which he linked the present situation to the crises confronting the country in Washington and Lincoln's times. The speech is intended as an appeal to the whole nation, and is said by those who have seen it to be as good as any the Colonel has ever delivered.

The doors of Cooper Union will not be opened until 8 P. M. There will be no tickets. As soon as the police decide that the limit has been reached the doors will be closed.

Republican campaign managers believe that on Saturday night Mr. Hughes is to make what will be his best speech of the campaign and are counting much upon its effect. Mr. Hughes will also be announced yesterday, speak at four big noonday meetings here next Saturday. These will be at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, Union Square, 350 Broadway and 221 Broadway. The Republicans plan to keep the Union Square meeting going all day. Later in the afternoon ex-President Taft will address the crowd there.

The Republican county committee has issued a special appeal to the Jewish voters of the East side, based on the fact that the Democrats have been asking their support because Mr. Wilson had appointed Jews to office.

"To argue for the support of the Jew upon such patry motives," says the appeal, "is to insult not only the patriotic feelings but is to insult his business sense."

Yale for Hughes Two to One.

New HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Yale is for Hughes in the ratio of 2 to 1. In a straw vote taken to-day in all departments of the university Hughes polled 125 votes and Wilson 59. This is the largest vote ever held at Yale.

N.Y. 'SOUTHERN TIER' ALARMS DEMOCRATS

Wilson's Dash Through This Section of State to Be Part of a "Drive."

TO STOP IN BINGHAMTON

Brief Talks Also Arranged in Tioga, Chemung and Steuben Counties.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The "southern tier" is to feel the force of a Wilson "drive." The Democratic campaign managers in New York have had reports from the counties lying along the Pennsylvania border and have decided an effort must be made to pull down their normal Republican vote.

President Wilson's dash through this part of the State on his way to Buffalo to-morrow is part of the drive, and is counted on to furnish impetus for great local Democratic activity during the few remaining days of the campaign. Mr. Wilson will make a five minute stop in this city to-morrow morning and is to make brief stops also at points in Tioga, Chemung and Steuben counties.

The President's choice of a southern tier route to Buffalo instead of the one through the central counties is due, according to local report, to the plea of W. Farley, the Democratic leader of Broome county, who is the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. Mr. Farley through his Tammany connection, was able, it is said, to deflect the Presidential train from the more usual route by representing the needs of this section as urgent.

Vote Values Little.

The counties of the southern tier have a dependable Republican vote which has not varied a great deal since the years of the Civil War. The Wilson campaign managers, having finished his campaign work in New York city, invariably returned to Tioga county on election day to cast his vote for the Republican candidate.

It is no secret that the steadfast character of the Republican vote in the southern tier has been a cause of concern to the Wilson campaign managers from the first. The section has had its full share of Democratic spellbinders, but with one exception the southern tier has not responded to the Wilson campaign. The exception has been George Johnson, a Republican who has been turned back by the party of their former affiliation in order to support President Wilson. The fact is that the Democratic leanings of Mr. Johnson have long been known in Broome county. He was an admirer of Gov. Sulzer, and when Sulzer was making his direct primary fight in opposition to the Democratic State machine Johnson City, where the shoe works of the firm are located, gave to him one of the most enthusiastic receptions he received.

The influence of the big shoe men has made itself felt here in Binghamton and through Broome county generally. Its greatest result, however, will not be more than a somewhat reduced Republican plurality for Hughes. The most powerful Democrat in the county is not claiming the county for Wilson.

Mr. Farley, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, is popular in the county and in this part of the State, and the Democratic State ticket doubtless will get some support around here it would not receive were he not on it, but the Republicans have an offset to the Farley influence in George Greene of this city, State Commissioner of Excise, Commissioner Greene, without losing his office in politics, has been effective in personal campaign work. He has talked industriously for Hughes and Fairbanks and for the State ticket.

Republicans Confident.

Although the Republican vote in Broome county has been demoralized in

way by the work which the Johnson-Endicott company has been doing for Wilson, or perhaps certain the county will not give about its regular Republican plurality for Hughes. The reaction from Wilson is already very noticeable among the factory hands; there is evidence, too, that the railroad men who at first were aggressive in their championship of the President are changing front, beginning as they do to realize that the so-called "eight hour day" is not pure gold.

In the counties of the southern tier outside of Broome Mr. Hughes will receive the normal Republican pluralities where he does not do better than that. In Chemung county John T. Murtagh and Dr. Robert T. Bush, the Democratic leaders, are reported to be paying little attention to the campaign. Mr. Bush is a candidate for Assembly, and having many personal friends among Republicans, has no desire to offend them by the advocacy of Wilson.

Mr. Murtagh, a former State Senator, had hoped to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in Chemung county, which Wilson ought to carry if there were a really strong Wilson sentiment in the State, will give a plurality for Hughes.

Hughes Very Popular.

Going westward through Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, the situation grows better and better for Hughes and the Republican State ticket. In the counties of Steuben, Schuyler, Tompkins and Cortland, really part of the southern tier although not actually on the border line, old time Republican pluralities are promised.

Mr. Hughes' Governor was immensely popular in all this section of the State, and he is to-day the idol of Republican voters. It would require a Democratic hurricane to shake them from their allegiance.

The recent speeches of the Republican candidates for President have been received with enthusiasm in the southern tier. This part of the State is staunch protection. The emphasis which Mr. Hughes lays on the need of a protective policy to fend off the products of Europe's cheap and highly organized labor after the war was exactly what was needed to strengthen his cause in the southern tier. It is an appeal to the voters which the Republican leaders in this section believe will neutralize the effect of the Wilson "eight hour day" campaign among the brotherhood men.

No fear is felt by the party leaders that any considerable part of the farmer vote will be cast for Wilson. The farmers in the southern tier, as in other parts of the State, are Republicans of the dyed in the wool kind. Reports from the local districts are uniformly Hughes reports.

WILSON OFF FOR BUFFALO.

Will Make Two Speeches There and Then Come to New York.

LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Oct. 31.—President Wilson left here to-night for Buffalo on his last night in the Empire before he returns Friday he will have delivered two speeches in Buffalo and three in New York city, besides shaking the base of the big shoe manufacturers of Madison Square Garden and later at the Madison Square Garden and later at the Madison Square Garden.

After making brief stops along his route to-morrow morning, the President will arrive in Buffalo at 1 P. M. He will speak there at a luncheon and at an evening meeting and will leave for New York to-morrow night. In New York he will speak at a luncheon, at a meeting in Madison Square Garden and later at another meeting in Cooper Union. He will make the return trip from New York on the naval yacht Mayflower, arriving here Friday morning.

EXPECTS TO WIN HOUSE BY 27.

Woods Sees Hughes' Election and Likely Senate Control.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is predicted in a statement issued here to-night by Representative Woods of Iowa, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee. Mr. Woods also declares Hughes will be elected by a "satisfactory majority" and that the Republicans have better than an even chance of controlling the Senate.

"These figures are not a mere guess," says the statement. "They constitute a summary of the final reports made to this committee to date by hundreds of careful, experienced workers. I am confident of the soundness of the information, and therefore say that there is a practical certainty of the election of Mr. Hughes and a Republican House, and better than a fifty-fifty prospect of Republican control of the Senate."

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Hudson Avenue, cor. Broadway St.
Hudson Avenue, cor. Broadway St.

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WHITMAN CALLS FOR SEABURY'S APOLOGY

Governor Resents His Attack on Hayward and Defends His Appointee.

TWO ADDRESSES HERE

Also Speaks in White Plains—At Columbia To-day and Brooklyn To-night.

Gov. Whitman found in White Plains and in Manhattan last evening the same enthusiasm and confidence that greeted him for two weeks in his campaign up State. The halls where he went to make his speeches were jammed to the last voter, and the cheering was such that Gov. Whitman smilingly remarked on one occasion: "Well, I can enjoy this all night if you like."

The Governor, while not devoting much time to a defense of what he regards as trivial and ignorant attacks by his Democratic opponent, Samuel Seabury, did take a little time last evening to make a sarcastic reply to Judge Seabury in regard to Col. William Hayward, a member of the Public Service Commission.

He cited the charge of Seabury to the effect that he, the Governor, had appointed this "friend and fellow Republican, Col. Hayward, to the Public Service Commission."

"Yes, indeed," said the Governor. "Mr. Hayward is a friend of mine. He's a splendid Republican too. But I would like to ask my opponent if it is fair to assume that because a man is a Republican, he has been a County Judge, has served as an Assistant District Attorney and is a friend of mine that he is thereby disqualified to serve as a Public Service Commissioner?"

Looks for an Apology.

The Governor said he had named seven men as Public Service Commissioners, but that nobody could say he had used the Public Service Commission to fulfill political promises.

"I want to ask my opponent," he said, "if he can point to one act done by Mr. Hayward as Commissioner or one thing that Mr. Hayward has done in his whole life that is discreditable. Has Mr. Hayward done a single thing that Judge Seabury would not have done? Now, I wonder if Judge Seabury's campaign committee will apologize for that charge?"

The Governor's words were greeted with cheers in all three meetings, namely, by 2,500 voters in the Strand Theatre, White Plains; 2,000 in the Hughes Athletic Hall, 182 East 125th street, and 1,500 at 175 West 102d street.

Mr. Whitman accepted responsibility for every act of his administration and added:

"Isn't it something to be a little proud

of that even hostile critics in a bitter campaign maintain absolute silence when asked if there is anything corrupt in the present administration; when they are unable to point their fingers to one single act and call it corrupt?"

Seabury is Twice Wrong.

The Governor referred to a statement made by Judge Seabury to the effect that "When I am Governor there'll be no corruption in Albany." The Governor said: "Well, Mr. Seabury is wrong twice. First, he never will be Governor and, secondly, there's no corruption in the State government now."

The Governor discussed in detail the manner in which the previous Democratic administrations had piled up bills for their successors to pay. He showed how Gov. Glynn had vetoed appropriations in order to prevent levying a direct tax, and then he cited reports to show what some of those vetoes had meant.

Gov. Whitman showed how Glynn had vetoed bills for hospital construction even at a time when the State Fire Marshal was ordering the superintendent of public institutions to clear the halls and cellars of cells used by inmates. "And the condition was such," said the Governor, "that the superintendent replied: 'Well, if I clear the halls and the cellars of those cells I will have to put the inmates out into the snow.'"

The Governor will speak at Columbia University this afternoon and in Brooklyn this evening.

ESTIMATE BOARD SIGNS \$212,000,000 BUDGET

Increase of \$18,000,000 Over 1916—New \$10,000 Job for Leo Arnstein.

After a discussion that lasted many hours the Board of Estimate signed New York's budget for the fiscal year of 1917 early this morning. The figures are \$211,959,498, an increase of about \$12,000,000 over last year—equal to the city's share of the direct State tax.

The budget amounts to \$212,000,000. Last year it reached \$198,981,156, exclusive of the direct tax, which added \$13,975,021. The increase this year is due to several items. There is a jump in the debt service of \$6,531,358. Salaries of police and firemen have gone up \$947,000, and there are increases which include practically all city employees under the bureau standard plan together with a \$2,000,000 increase for the Board of Education.

One of the surprises of the meeting was the announcement that Leo Arnstein, formerly secretary to ex-President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who was appointed last January to the Board of Education, has been made executive manager of the Board of Education at a salary of \$10,000 a year. This is a new city job and in line with Mayor Mitchell's assertion that, given a business man to handle its affairs, the school system cost could be materially reduced.

Nothing definite could be learned of the tax rate for the coming year, save that Mayor Mitchell predicted that any change from last year will amount to only a fraction of a per cent.

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So exhilarating is the new Standard's world of power—so delightful its responsiveness, its zip and zest and "go"—that when you drive this car the road seems down hill all the way. You wonder what the lower gears are for.

How your eyes will brighten when they see the Standard! With clean, strong sweep of masterly lines from stem to stern, it is as proud as an ocean-going yacht. For man-made beauty none can surpass this new car.

With 127 inch wheel-base, the roomy tonneau makes riding as "free and easy" as you please. Every wealth of equipment and refinement is here.

There's a genuineness to the Standard (even to the leather) that's mighty refreshing these days.

And here's a secret—you'd hardly believe a big car could be so economical.

7-Passenger Touring \$1900
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SEABURY PROMISES MUCH IN BROOKLYN

Compensation Law Changes, Repeal of Stivers Act and Prison Reform Features.

DROPS WILSON MENTION

Talking to Germans in Arlon Hall Changes Speech About Notes and War.

Judge Samuel Seabury whirled through Brooklyn last night and in seven meetings told large audiences why they should elect him Governor of New York. In a series of receptions from Greenpoint to East New York he based his entire argument for election on the premise that he will improve upon every official act of Gov. Whitman.

He promised he would eliminate from the workmen's compensation act the amendments that Gov. Whitman had written in and that he would add to the measure further benefits to employees. He gave his pledge that he would strive to impose a tax of financial value to the State on public service corporations. No appropriation bill in excess of available funds will receive his signature nor will he junket across the country at the State's expense, he said.

However, his high points were the Stivers bill and prison reform. He dwelt at length on both these points in the meeting at Arlon Hall, where Gov. Whitman had an exuberant meeting. Here he met an audience made up mostly of Germans, and here he was found in an omission due probably to that fact. In his first meeting at Eckford Hall in Greenpoint he devoted half of his time to advocacy of President Wilson's reelection.

"President Wilson has been accused of sending notes," he said. "You know if he had not sent the notes he would have sent you."

In Arlon Hall he made just one mention of the President's name, and he referred not at all to notes or the necessity of sending men abroad.

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